BELKNAP'S DISGRACE.

Continued from First Page.

Fort Sill, although he had not at that time been sed of having any such connections. They said that Mr. Marsh of New-York, who nominally held the appointment as post trader, was a friend of Gen. Belknap's family, and that it was at his house the Mrs. Belknap had received many kind and delicate attentions when sick. The being poor, was unable Recretary. show his gratitude for those attentions making a costly present, and had, therefore, in the distribution of post traderships, given that at Fort Sill to Mr. Marsh. It was also promised that orders should immediately be issued at the War Department to reform the abuses which were so much com plained of, and such orders were published a few days subsequently. Since that time many rumors have been affoat in Washington and elsewhere in regard to the disposition of post-tradeships, and it has been generally believed that those who beld these privileges had been obliged to contribute large sums for political purposes, but no proof has heretofore been obtained to show that any of these positions were obtained by direct bribery.

THE REVELATIONS OF THE WITNESS.

IBE BE. KNAPS, MRS. BOWERS, AND MR. MARSH MEET AT LONG BRANCH-THE PLAN PROPOSET BY A WOMAN-\$20,000 PAID TO THE SECRETARY MRS. BELKNAP PLEADING WITH MARSH TO

AVOID EXPOSURE—PAINFUL INCIDENTS. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania, after submitting in the House the unann report of the Committee, read on the Belknap affair the following testimony and accompaniments: Tuesday. Feb. 29, 1876.—The Committee met at 10:30

a.m. Present: Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, and Rob-Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses ordered to be subpensed by the Committee, being present, was duly

sworn according to law. Question by the Chairman-Where do you reside! reside at No. 30 West Fifty-seventh-at., New-York;

have resided in New-York about eicht years. Question by the Chairman-Were you or not appointed r tendered an appointmen as a post-trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in the Fall of 1870 by the Secretary of War; if so, under what circumstances was said appoint ment secured to you; state, also, if you were con sioned by the Secretary as such post-trader, or if not who was so commissioned; and if any other person than yourself was so commissioned give his the reason why he was commissioned if any agreement was made between you and the appointes state it, or produce it if in writing; and was such agreement made with the knowledge of the Secretary of War, and state the circumstances connected with the making or that agreement, and all the transact tions in detail thereunder fully and particularly as if you were specially investigated in regard to the several transetions, and so fully as to save the necessity of repeated Interrogatories !

MR. MARSH'S STATEMENT.

A. In reply to your question I would state that in the Summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New-York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit some three or four weeks, and I suppose in cousequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obliga tion, for she asked me one day, in the course of a con versation, why I did not apply for a post-tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was that there were many of them, very lucrative offices, in the gift of the Secretary of War, and that if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one for me. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to dis abled soldiers, and besides that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, &c. &c. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her but I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can pr vall upon the Secretary of War to award you n post, you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him \$10,000 for a trader ship of this kind, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remember ing as I do this story, I presume the antecodent state ment to be correct. Mrs. Belkuap and Mrs. Bower returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me that the post-tradership at Fort Sill was vacant, that it was a valuable post as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed apon the Secretary of War to agree to give it to me at all svente.

I called upon the Secretary of War and, as near as I can remember, made application for this post on a regular priated form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory letters, and th I said I could do. Either Mrs. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post (John 8 Evans) was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as be would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for their purchase, if I washed to run the post myseif. I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of Western post-traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, had promised to have him appeinted, but he found, on coming to Washington, this firm to be entirely without influence. Mr. Evana first proposed a parinership, which I declined, and then a bosus of a certain portion of the profits, if I ould allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon \$15,000 per year. Mr. Evans and myself went on to New-York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herowith submitted (paper marked A). During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in The Army and Navy Journal which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort and he had drawn it was reduced by agreement to \$12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent one-half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either, 1 presume, by certificate of deposit or bank-notes, by ex-

Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this I had a conversation with Mrs. Bowers to the following purport, as far as I can now remember, but I mus asy that just here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and I judge in part, perhaps, from what followed as to the details of the conversation. I went up stairs in the aursery with Mrs. Bowers to see the baby. I said to her, "Tals child will have money coming to it before a gre while." She said, "Yes; the other gave the child to me, and told me that the money coming from you she must take and keep for it." I said, "All right, and, it seems to me," I said, "that, perhaps, the father ought to be consulted." I say, it seems so, and yet I can give no good reason for it, for, as far as I know, the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself. I have a faint ction of a remark of Mrs. Bowers, that if I sent the money to the father, it belonged to her, and that she would get it any way. I certainly had some understandlegibener anhsequently with her or him, for when the best payment came due and was paid, I sent the one-half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say a year and a half or two years after the beginning of these payments, I reduced the amount to \$6,000 per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Mr. Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers, about that time, reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort, caused by exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case, and as complete as I can remember dirences of so many years ago.

THE PAYMENTS OF SECRETARY BELENAP. Question by the Chairman-State how the payments were made to the Socretary of War subsequent to the funcial of his then wife, which you attended in Washington in December, 1870, whether in cash, by check, draft, certificates of deposit bonds, or by express

Answer-The money was sent according to the instruc-Mons of the Secretary of War; sometimes in bank notes by Adams Express; I think on one or more occasions by Sertificates of deposit on the National Bank of America in New-York; sometimes I have paid him in New-York in person, except the first payment, in the Fall of 1870, and the last in December, 1872, all to be made to the Secretary in the modes I have stated, unless, perhaps, on one or two occasions, at his instance, I have bought a Government bend with the moneys in my hands arising]

from the contract with Mr. Evans, which I either sent or handed to him

Question by Mr. Blackburn-Can you state the sum, in the aggregate, received by you under the contract with Mr. Evan-, and what portion thereof you have paid to the Secretary of War, including the first and last payments, which you have stated were not paid to him ! Answer-I have no memorandum whatever on which to make answer; it is a very simple calculation; the first payment to me by Evans was made in the Fall of 1870, at the rate of \$12,000 a year; he paid at that rate about a year and a half or two years, and since then at the rate of \$6,000 a year; it would aggregate about \$40,000, the

one-half of which I have disposed of as above stated.

Question by the Chairmau—Did you receive letters from the Secretary of War acknowledging the receipts of the sums forwarded to him in the manner you have stated, or did he acknowledge the receipt of the same in any way! A. Usually, when I sent money by express, I would send him the receipt of the company, which he would either return, marked "O K," or otherwis acknowledge the receipt of the same. Sometimes I paid it to him in person in New-York, when no receipt was necessary; I have not preserved any receipts or letters. When sent by express I always deposited the money per-

sonally and took a receipt for it.

Q. By the Chairman—Have you at any time had any conversations with the Secretary of War regarding the post-tradership at Fort Sift, or have you corresponded with him regarding the same ! A. Oh! frequently I have forwarded requests to the Secretary made to me by Mr. Evans, wishing privileges about the fort, such as to sell liquors, etc.; I don't remember what action was taken upon them; they were not returned to me as far as I know; Evans corresponded regarding affairs at Fort Sill through me with the Secretary of War; I never heard of any other way.

Q. By the Chairman-Was the contract between you and Evans ever the subject of conversation between and the Secretary of Wart A. It never was, as I remember, save in one instance, but I am not positive; yet it seems to me, when the article in the newspapers regarding affairs at Fort Sill-probably in 1872, about the time the reduction was made in the payments from \$12,000 to \$6,000-appeared, the next time I saw the Secretary of War he asked me if I had a contract with Evans; I told him I had; I never showed it to him or any one else until I produced it here.

EFFORTS TO AVOID EXPOSURE. Q. By the Chairman-After receiving the telegraphic subpens from the Sergeant-at-Arms to appear before this Committee, which was on Monday, the 21st of this month, did you come to Washington, and, if so, had you an interview with the Secretary of War, and when and

where f A. 1 came to Washington on Wednesday, the 23d of this month; I went to the house of the Sceretary of War, stayed Wednesday night, and returned on Thursday morning. I showed him the telegraphic subpena, and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the Committee what I knew about our transactions together. I said I did not like to appear, because I thought my testimony would be damaging to or would implicate him, or give him trouble. He said he thought not, and advised me to stay and meet the Com mittee. During that ev ning my conversation was prin cipally with his wife, he being present part of the time, and understanding the general tener of our conversation. She suggested that I could make a statement which would satisfy the Committee and exculpate the Secretary. She wanted me to go before the Committee and represent that she and I had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent the Secretary was money that she had from time to time de posited with me as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the Secretary for her. I dined there and spent the evening, and staid all night, retiring about 12 o'oclock. The evening was devoted to discussing this matter. I told her the statement would not hold water before the Committee, and even if it would I could not make it; at the same time I was so wrought up, and had such an -she pressing and pressing me about it-and having slept but little since the receipt of the subpena, and sympathizing with their condition, I did not give them a positive answer that night. I went to bed at 12 o'clock, and I do not suppose I slept a wink. They said they would breakfast about 9 o'clock. I came down at 8, and met the Secretary alone. I told him I thought I had better leave and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself for any one; that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself. He did not wish me to do that; that we could fix it up some other way. I said I think I had better leave the country. The Secretary said I would ruin him if I left. I said if I go before the Committee I will surely ruin you, for I will tell the truth. He was greatly excited. When I came down stairs to leave, he followed and asked me into the parlor and said, I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer. He said if I went he would be knap's order. Gen. Belknap by Mrs. Belknap's order. Gen. Belknap would be subpensed, and would prove to the Committee that Mrs. Belknap's estate Committee, an I left and took the limited express for On reaching home I consulted my attorney, sking him if the Committee could reach me by subpena if I left the country, I stated the case to him, Mr. Bartlett, No. 120 Broadway, Equitable Bullding. He asked if I was subpensed. I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch calling me to Washington. He said if a subpena had been duly served they could give me considerable trouble, but that on a telegraphic message they could not reach me if I was on: of the country. I asked him how ve to stay. He said if the Committee had leave to sit during the recess I could not come back until

the present Congress expired. AN UNAVAILING EXCULPATORY LETTER. I then went home, and found there a dispatch from Dr. Wm. Tomlinson, the brother-in-law of the Secretary; its purport was not to leave, that he had good news, that he was coming over. I determined not to be governed by it, and I was going; that they only wished to fix up some new story, but that I would not be a party to it. My trunk was being packed to leave. At about midnight Thursday, Feb. 24, Dr. Tomlinson arrived at my ho He said, "I have seen Joe Blackburn, a cousin of mine, who said he thought you (Marsh) would write a letter something like one of which he (Tomlinson) would suggest; that there would be questions asked by the Committee which would be difficult for me to answer, and that Mr. Blackburn said he thought that if the Committee still wanted to examine me they would appoint a sub-committee and come over to New-York to do so." He came to my bedroom and I told him to go into the citting-ro and draw the sketch of the proposed letter, and tast when dressed I would join him, and I would write such a letter as he wanted if I could. I wrote the letter from the sketch of Toulinson. The endeavor was to excul-pate the Secretary. There was nothing in it unitrie to the best of my recollection, but it did not state the whole truth. It was a very short letter. He took it with the contract inclosed. He said he would take the letter and contract to Mr. Blackburn, who would show it to the committee, and that would be the end of it. He left my house at 2 o'clock Friday morning.

At midnight Friday night, I was roused and had the bpena of the Committee served on me.

WHAT THEY WANTED MARSH TO DO. Saturday morning at about 8 o'clock, Dr. Tomlinson again appeared and said he had been to Washington; he wanted to know the first thing if I had been subpensed; I told him I had; he began talking the whole thing over again, still wanting me to say before the Committee what cas suggested at the Secretary's at the interview on Thursday night; he wanted me to telegraph to the Committee, before whom I had been subpenned by telegraph to appear the next morning (Friday), that my wife was sick and that I could not attend. My wife being sick, I consented, and did so telegraph. Recurring to the interview again on Saturday morning, I said I could not make the statement he desired; he said he had seen Mr. Blackburn in the interval and had shown him the letter of Thursday night. He then returned it and the contract to me. I said: Dr. Tomlinson, I have thought of this thing so much it has nearly made me crazy. I am not going to talk about it any more; we will go down to my lawyer and consult him about it." My object was to have a lawyer to tell him about it." My object was to have a lawyer to tell him how ridiculous the story he wanted me to tell would appear before the Committee. We went down and called no Mr. Bartlett, and I told him the whole truth in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson. Mr. Bartlett said I could not manufacture any story if I wanted, and must not if I could. Dr. Tomlinson still insisted that if I could swear that Gen. Belknap knew nothing of the arrangement with his sister, now deceased, and if I could swear that, at the time I was at the Inneral, I made an arrangement with Mrs. Bowers, the present Mrs. Belknap, by which I was to send her all this money through the Secretary, that the whole thing could still be settled. I replied, I cannot state it, for it is not true; my impression then being that at that funeral I had said something about the matter to Gen. Belknap. Tomlinson said, if you cannot swear to that you had better leave the country. Mr. Bartiett said this is a bad business. It is not a legal question you have submitted to me, and in the position of affairs the Secretary of War should decide if you should go to Washington or leave the country. Dr. Tomlinson said ha would return to Washington. He prepared two formulas of telegrams which I would understand. One was, "I hope your wife is well," and was to e interpreted to leave the country. The other was, "I hope your wife is better," which meant, come to Washington. We then parted.

On going home on the street-car, thinking the whole him how ridiculous the story he wanted me to tell would

funeral, I made up my mind that although I had stated to Mr. Bartlett that I thought I had had some conversation at the time of the fu eral with the Secretary of War about sending this money, yet I was so undecided about it that I was certainly willing to give the Secretary the benefit of the doubt. I thought I would see Tomlinson and tell him. We parted at 1 o'clock. He was to leave for Washington at 3 o'clock. I went to the depot and met him, and told him that on thinking over the matter I was so undecided about the conversation with the Secretary at the time of the funeral that I would give him the benefit of the doubt. He said, "I am very glad to hear this, because my sister, Mrs. Belknap, said this was the fact."

MARSH GOES TO WASHINGTON. That Saturday evening I got a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Belknap, which seid, "Come to Washington tonight; it is necessary;" I received it in the evening; next morning (last Sunday) I received a dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson-"I hope your wife is better"-which, according to our agreement, meant, "Come to Washing-ton;" in the afternoon I got a second dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson, as follows: "Come without fall; answer;" answered; "I shall come to-night without fail; I was very glad not to have to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that it would do no good. I reached Washington yesterday morning at 6:30, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being with me. We were shown to a temporary room. About 7 o'clock I laid down, being greatly fa tigued, and about 8 o'clock Dr. Tomlinson called me to the door of the room. He said he had seen Blackburn, and that he still thought this matter could be fixed up without any trouble. He asked me if I had the letter I had written to the Committee on Thursday night. I had not. He said: "Blackburn says you had better write another of the same purport and send it up to the Committee, with a note explaining why it did not come sooner." I did so. [The note and letter were marked

STILL TRYING TO SUPPRESS THE SCANDAL Shortly before 2 p. m. yesterday I came to the Capitol to meet the Committee, and Dr. Tomlinson found me in the corridor, near the committee-ro m door. He said, You are going before the Committee, and I want you to remember that there was no arrangement with you and the Secretary of War at the time of the funeral, and that the money you have always paid to Gen. Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap and by her directi ns." I told him I was going before the Committee to tell the whole story as far s I recollected it. I said I had thought of leaving the country, but was overruled, and now shall tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He said, "I don't want you to tell any lies, I only want you to tell the truth, and that was the truth." I said, "The truth I shall certainly tell, and if it does not burt Gen, Belknap no one will be more rejoiced than myself." I entered the ommittee room at about 2 o'clock yesterday, and without being sworn, I made a statement to certain members of the Committee of the facts in the case, more briefly but substantially as I have now answered in reply to your chief interrogatories. When I returned to the hotel yesterday afternoon Dr. Tomlinson was waiting at my room at the Arlington to see me. He asked me how I got along with the Committee. I told him I had told the story from beginning to end, and at the request of the gentlemen present I was going to reduce it to writing, and appear before the Committee to-day at 10:30 He wanted to know how I had stated the fact that all these payments to the Secretary had been made in consequence of the original agreement with Mrs. Belknap. I aid I had stated the facts as they were, according to my best recollection and belief. I told him I w uld farnish him a copy of the statement I would make before the Committee. I prepared the statement last night, and gave him a copy about 8 o'clock this morning, being substantially a copy of that I submitted as an answer to your chief interrogatory, save that I have filled up the blanks.

Dr. Tomlinson came back to my room at about 7:30 o'clock last evening, and I asked him whether he had seen Mr. Blackburn since I had made my statement in the afternoon, and what impression it had made upon the gentlemen who had heard it. He said he did not like to say he had seen Mr. Blackburn, but he said he had seen one of the Committee, who expressed the opin that my statement would involve the Secretary. He then made a stronger appeal to me than ever before, saying that I was the friend of the Secretary; that if this thing came out it would ruin him; that his wife was in great distress about it, and he himself, as her brother and friend of the family, was his great trouble, and that if I could state—I said, "stop Dr. could be explained yet, if they could prove that this money was originally sent to Gen. Belknap by Mrs. Bel is entirely separated from his, and that this money, received through me, he had always kept distinct from his

Question by the Chairman-Did you ever have any siness relations, of any kind or nature whatever, with the late Mrs Belknap, or the present Mrs. Belknap, or either of them, other than those arising from this Fort Gili tradership i Have you now, or have you ever had, any sum or sums of money, or any evidences of indebtedness, or securities of any sort or description whatever, belonging to either of them; or bave you at any time been indebted to either of them in any way, manner form or description ? Answer-Never; the present-Mrs. Belknap, years ago, may have consulted me on business matters, but there were no monetary transactions whatever other than I have here before stated.

Question by the Chairman-When was the baby of the late Mrs. Belknap born, and when did it die ! Answer-The baby of the late Mrs. Belknap was born in the Auumn of 1870; it died during the Summer of 1871.

Question by Mr. Robbins-In the conversation had with the present Mrs. Belknap at the funeral of her sister in December, 1870, or in any other conversation had with her, or any other person, at any time, was it the underatanding that the money you were to pay, and were pay ing, was to be the money of Mrs. Belknap, the present wife of the Secretary of Warl Answer-It was ot.

The foregoing deposition and statement made under oath having been carefully read over in full to Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, the witness, in the presence of the Committee, and he Laving made such alterations and corrections therein as he deemed just, he assents to it as a correct record of his testimony, and attests the same by his signature hereto attached. CALER Washington, D. C., 29th February, 1876. CALEB P. MARSH.

Mr. Blackburn submitted a statement regarding his interview with the wife of the Secretary of War, in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson, marked "D." Mr Robbins also submitted statements relative thereto,

marked respectively "E and F." Thursday morning, March 2, 1876 .- The witness C. P. Marsh being recalled, was cross-examined by Judge

Q. By Judge Blair-In your examination in chief you say that Secretary Belianap remonstrated against your going away without appearing before the Committee. Did the Secretary, in desiring you to go before the Committee to testify, ask you to testify to any untruth ! A. I certainly do not think he did. C. P. MARSH.

DOCUMENTS IN EVIDENCE.

EXHIBIT A—THE EVANS AND MARSH CONTRACT.

Agreements: John S. Evans and Caleb P.
Marsh. Oct. 8, 1870. E. T. Bartlett, attorney, &c., No.
170 Broadway, Now-York Cits. Artletes of agreement
made an entered into this 8th of October, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by
and between John S. Evans of Fort Sill, Indian Territory,
United States of America, of the first part, and Caleb P.
Marsh of No. 51 West Thirty-fit. st., of the City, County
and State of New-York, of the second part, witnesseth,
viz.: Whereas, the said Caleb P. Marsh has received
from Gen. Wi ham W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the
United States, the appointment of post-trader at Fort
Sill aforeasid; and wacreas the name of said John S.
Evans is to be filled into the commission of appointment
of said post-trader at Fort Sill aforeadd, by permission
and at the instance and request of said Caleb P. Marsh,
and for the purpose of carrying out the terms of tais
agreement; and whereas said John S. Evans is to hold
said position of post-trader, as aforesaid, solely as the
appointee of the said Caleb P. Marsh, and for the purpose
hereinafter stated. EXHIBIT A-THE EVANS AND MARSH CONTRACT.

rectly or indirectly the appointment and position of post-trader at Fort Sili aforesaid

Fourth: This a recument shall take effect from the date and day the Secretary of War afor said shall sign the commission of post-trader at Fort Sili as aforesaid, said commission to be issued to the said John S. Evans at the instance and request of said Caleb P. Marsh, and solely for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this agreement.

agreement.

Pyth: Exception is hereby made in regard to the first quarterly payment under this agreement, it being agreed and understood that the same may be paid at any time within the next thirty days after the Secretary of War shall sign the aforesaid commission of post-trader at Fort Sill.

Fort Sill.

Sixta: Said Caleb P. Marsh is at all times, at the request of said John S. Evans, to use any proper influence he may have with said Secretary of War for the protection of said John S. Evans while in the discharge of his legitimate duties in the conduct of the business as post-trader at Fort Sill a ores it.

Serenti: Said John S. Evans is to conduct the business of post-trader at Fort Sill atoresaid solely on his own responsibility and in his own name, it leng expressly agreed and undopstood that said Caleb P. Marsh shall assume no liability in the premises wintever.

Eighth: And it is expressly underscood and agreed that the stipulations and covenant aforesaid are to apply to and bind the he rs, executors, and administrators of the respective parties.

respective parties.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereonto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

J. S. Evans. [Seal]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of E. T.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 29, 1876. The Committee met; present, Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins, Mr. Marsh, a witness, being present, was duly sworn by the Chairman, and was examined by the Committee. [See evidence.] Messra. Blackburn, Clymer, and Robbins, submitted statements regarding an interview had by Mr. Blackburn with the wife of the Secretary of War, which are marked "C," "D," "E," respectively, and ordered to be made part of the evidence

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 1, 1876.

Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, Robbins, Bass, and Danford. The Secretary of War having been informed of the meeting, appeared, whereupon the testimony of the wit. ness, Caleb P. Marsh, taken yes orday, with the several exhibits therein referred to, were read by the Chairman-The witness, C. P. Marsh, being also present, and the Secretary of War desiring to cross-examine him, and wishing time to employ counsel, the Committee agreed that when it would adjourn it would be until 3 p. m. day. The Chairman was directed to ask leave of the House for the Committee to sit during the sessions there-

Same day at 3 p. m. the Committee met, all the mem bers being present, Gen. Belknap appeared, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Blair. The testimony, exhibits, and the statements taken before the Com were fully read by the Chairman for the information of Judge Blair.

The Secretary having withdrawn, Judge Biair made a verbal proposition to the Committee regarding the report which might be made to the House, whoreupon the Committee adjourned to meet this evening at the rooms of Mr. Bass, at No. 1,129 Fourteenth-st.

Wednesday evening, March 1, the Committee met at the house of Mr. Bass, at 8 p. m., pursuant to adjournment. The proposition of the Secretary, made at the afternoon session through Judge Blair, was fully discussed, and after mature deliberation was unanimously rejected The Committee adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10:30 n. m.

The Committee met at 10:30 a.m., pursuant to adjourn ment. Judge Blair appeared at 11 o'clock and presented a letter dated March 2, 1876, signed by U. S. Grant, President of the United States, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War; marked "G." Dr. Tomlinson appeared and presented a letter addressed to the Chair man, to the contents of which he was duly sworn; marked " H." The witness, Mr. Marsh, being present, was recalled by Mr. Blair, counsel for Gen. Belknap, and was cross-examined. (See testimony.)

The Committee authorized the Caairman to draft a report of the case to the House to be submitted to the Com-

The Committee, on motion, took a recess until 12:30 The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 12:30

p. m. There were present the Chairman and Messrs. Robbins and Blackburn. The Committee ordered the Chairman to address a letter to the President forthwi h asking him for a copy of the letter of resignation of the late Secretary of War and informing them at what hour this day it was received. Whereupon Mr. Clymer prepared the letter, which was

submitted to and approved of by the Committee, and sent to the President by a messenger of the House, with orders to wait for a reply. At 1 o'clock Messrs. Bass and Danford appeared. The Committee having taker a recess for the purpose of considering the request of William W. Belknap, ma by his counsel, Judge Blair, to be permitted to appear efore the Committee to make a sworn statement, it was determined that he should be heard. Whereupon Judge

Blair was informed of the decision, and requested to have Gen. Belknap appear before the Committee at p. m. to-day if he still desired to do so The Committee met at 3 o'clock. Present-All the

W. W. Belknap having falled to appear, the Chairman submitted the report to the Committee, and, it having usly approved, the Committee was ordered to make the same to the House forthwith.

THE REVELATION IN CONGRESS.

DARK AND PAINFUL DAY IN THE HOUSE-MR BELKNAP UNANIMOUSLY IMPEACHED-ME, CLY-MER'S VOICE FAILS HIM IN READING THE TES-TIMONY-DEBATE ON THE RIGHT TO IMPEACH. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- At the conclusion

of a speech by Fernando Wood in the House to-day, Mr. Heister Clymer of Pennsylvania rose and presented a resolution of impeachment against William W. Belknap, ate Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. In the midst of great excitement, and with an nusual stillness in the House, Mr. Clymer rose and said : I ask permission of the House to make a report from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard this House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time. Permission was given, and Mr. Clymer, taking his posi-

asking that permission at this time.

Permission was given, and Mr. Clymer, taking his position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report:

The Committee found at the very threshold of its investigation such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance of Gen. Wm. W. Belkinap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day, at 11 o'clock, a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the Committee, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of realgnation, which (the President informed the Committee) was accepted about 10:20 this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that the said Wim. W. Belkinap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case, taken together with the several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a reacript of the proceedings of the Committee had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Wim. W. Belkinap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and unisdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of W. W. Belkinap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and unisdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the cuse of W. W. Belkinap, late Secretary of War, be impeached and instructed to proceed immediately to be bar of the Senate, and there impeach Wm. W. Belkinap, late Secretary of War, and there impeach Wm. W. Belkinap, late Secretary of War, and the name of the people of the 1'nit-d States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they may deem appropriate.

Mr. Clym

Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday before the Committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about \$20, 000 in consideration of his appointment as Post Trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The reading was listened to with intense interest by the members of the House and a large audience in the galieries. In the more pa-thetic portions of the narrative Mr. Clymer was frequently forced by his feelings to pause until his voice reovered from its tremulousness and himself from his agitation. At the close of the reading, and after the many members who had taken up positions near the Clerk's desk, the better to hear the testimony and accompanying statements, had returned to their proper seats, Mr. Clymer, who had also gone to his seat, again rose and said,

with great emotion:

Mr. Speaker—I would not if I could, and could not in my present condition, if I would, add anything to the facts just reported to the House. Another occasion may be afforded me to do so. They are so pinin that everywhere throughout this broad land, and throughout Christendom, wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute a record of official corruption and erime, such as there is no parallel for in our own history, or in toat of any other country that I know of. If in this hour one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy could find utterance from me, it would be because I feel that the late Secretary of War is but the proper outgrowth, the true exponent of the corruption, the extravagance, the misgovernment that have cursed this land for years past. That being my own reflection I will discarge my duty best to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The question of the right to impeach was dehated by

the Senate of the action of the House; Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Dauforth (these members composing the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department, making the report).

Thus ended the most bitterly painful scene that ever took place in this hall, the theater of so m ny exciting events. The proceedings not being anticipated, nor the facts which led to them generally known, there was at first no very large attendance in the galleries. Mr. Wood was speaking on the Hawaiian treaty in Committee of the Whole, but on an inimation of what was about to take place he left his speech unfinished, and gave way to a motion that the Committee Mr. Clymer, in imaking his preliminary remarks to the House, and in subsequently reading from the Clerk's desk the testimony which told in such a plain and convincing manner the guilt of the man who had been so trusted and honored, was visibly affected, and had to exercise a strong mastery over his feelings to suppress the oublic display of his emotions. He was particularly affected when he came to read that portion of it which described the scene between the witness, Mr. Marsh, Mrs. Belknap, and Mrs. Bowers (the sister of the then Mrs. Belknap, and now herself holding that name) in the nursery, where the pecuniary prospects of the inne cent child were alluded to, and the other portion which described the efforts made by the wife to screen the huspand, and the mental anguish of the witness struggling between the desire to save his friend, and the resolve not to do so at the expense of his own soul. Mr. Clymer had to pause several times when he came to these passages, and his strong emotion won favor for from him all spectators, During the proceedings Mr. Kerr occupied the Speaker's chair, and beneath him at the Clerk's desk sat his predecessor (Mr. Blaine) evincing a painful interest in the story as told in the testimony of Mr. Marsh. Many members whose seats are in a remote part of the hall took up positions in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and all the rest occupied their sents, paying the most marked attention to the reading. Before the scene had closed the galleries had all become crowded, including the Diplomatic gal The Committee met pursuant to adjournment; present, lery, where the Danish Minister and his wife were among the spectators. There was a feeling of relief experienced by all after the vote was taken and the affair brought to

The Committee appointed by the Speaker will to-mo row proceed to the Senate Chamber and commu that body the action of the House. The Judiciary Committee to-morrow will also draw up the articles of impeachment and report them to the House. When adopted by the House that body will, headed by its Speaker and hi h officers, proceed to the Senate Chamber and demand the impeachment of Mr. Belknap. Then the Senate will (in parliamentary phrase) " take order" for the impeachment-that is, arrange the time and manner of conduct ing the trial-which will be proscented on the part of the House by its Judiciary Committee.

The House then, at 6:15, adjourned, when it was an ounced that the Democratic caucus which had been fixed for to-night had been adjourned till Saturday night.

THE BELKNAP EXPOSURE AN OLD STORY. THE TRIBUNE TOLD THE SAME THING IN THE SPRING OF 1872-ANOTHER OF THE "LIBERAL SLAN-DERS" PROVED TRUE-WHERE ARE THE ADMIN-ISTRATION MEN OW WHO WERE THEN SO GLIB IN DENOUNCING THE "GREELEYITE CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER"-WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD NOT INVESTIGATE IN 1872—CRUSHED BY IT NOW.

From THE TRIBUNE, editorial page, 16th Feb., 1876.

Another of the multifarious ways and means of fleecing people is brought to light in our Washington dispatches to-day. Indian traders are rapacious and dishonest enough, but the military traders who constructively sell goods at the military posts on the frontiers, and live in "brown-stone fronts" in New-York City, are worse if that be possible. It seems that one of the beauties of the semi-military administration of affairs under which we live permits the appointment of purveyors, sutlers, or traders, with exclusive privileges at the military posts remote from settlements, and that these traders, whose monopoly is complete and amply intrenched, farm out their profitable appointments at rates which pay them very handsomely for the influence" with which they secure the job from headquarters. It must be apparent that a New-York concern which gets forty or fifty thousand dollars year for letting out a trader's post at a frontier fort, makes that amount out of its political influence. The trader who buys the selling business of the firm makes enough to pay his bonus and his profits. Result: robbery of officers and soldiers. Will some humane and enlighteded statesman, act afraid of being called an adversary of the Administration and the Lepublican party, see if this swindle cannot be broken up forthwith !

From THE TRIBUNE, 16th Feb., 1872, Washington dispatches. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1872.-Army officers stationed at posts in the West complain of the extortions practiced by the post traders, and of the gross abuses practiced under the law which authorizes their appointment. These traders are given the exclusive privilege of selling goods upon the military reservations to the officers, soldiers, emigrants, and Indians. The privilege is so valuable that it is obtained by political or family influence at Washing ton by men who never go to the posts or engage in the business, but farm out the privilege to actual traders for sums amounting, in some cases, to \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year. The traders occupy relations to the army similar to those the sutlers held during the war, with this exception, that the sutlers were under the control of the post commanders, and the soldiers were protected against the rapacity by the power of council of officers to fix a tariff of prices at which goods should be sold; whereas the traders are appointed by the Secretary of War, and, having no competition, and being under no control, charge any price they please. The sutlers were abolished at the close of the war, and the Commissary Department was required to furnish the necessary articles formerly kept by the sutlers, and to sell them to the soldiers at cost price. This law the Commissaries found irksome, and they have always managed to evade it. Soon after it went into effect, the Adjutant-General issued an order allowing any one to trade at a military post who should show fitness to the Department Commander. This was a good advantage for the troops, for it gave them the advantage of competition, but it did not suit the traders who have always sought exclusive privileges. It lasted until the Summer of 1870, when, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, a section was put into the Army bill authorizing the Secretary to appoint one or more traders at each military post for the convenience of emigrants. freighters, and other citizens. The section was plausibly worded, and passed without objection. Under it the Secretary appoints but one trader at each post, and refuses to appoint more, so that this single trader, baving a monopoly of the business, plunders the officers and men by charging them outrageous prices. There is no escape from his rapacity, because the officers have no control over him, as they had over the sutler. There is good authority for stating that traders' privileges are systematically farmed out by those who obtain them from the War Department. The Secretary is not charged with being cognizant of these practices, and probably has not been informed of them. One of the most outrageous cases of the kind is described in the following letter from an officer stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory:

"I have incidentally heard that you have a desire
to know whether a bonus is required from the

traders here for the privilege of trading, and have been urged to write you the facts in the case. As there seems to be no secret made of the matter, and as, in common with all others here, I feel it to be a great wrong, I think you will readily excuse the presumption which my writing, unasked by you, might indicate. I have read the contract between J. S. Evans, a Fort Sill trader, and C. P. or C. E. Marsh of No. 1,867 or 1,877 Broadway, New-York, office of Herter Bros., whereby J. S. Evans is required to pay said C. P. or C. E. Marsh the sum of \$12,000 per year, quarterly, in advance, for the exclusive privilege of trading on this military reservation. I am correctly informed that said sum has been paid since, soon after the new law went in ruption, the extravagance, the misgorernment that have cursed this land for years past. That being my own reflection I will discarge my duty best to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The question of the right to impeach was debated by according to the resolutions and they were unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the Committee to inform force, and is now paid, to include some time in Feb-

of such goods as we are compelled to buy must be grievously augmented thereby. It not being a revenue for the Government, and Mr. Marsh being as entire stranger to every one at the post, it is felt by every one informed of the facts, to be, as I said before, a very great wrong."

Marsh, the nominal trader at Fort Sill, is understood to be a special friend of the Secretary of War. This friendship, it appears, enables him to live at his case at New-York on an income of \$48,000 a year, which is extorted from the soldiers and officers at the fort by the actual traders, to whom he "farms out" the privilege the Secretary bas given him. These traders, to make the enormous sum they pay to Marsh in addition to a profit for themselves, must of necessity charge prices which are little less than robbery. The facts stated in the above letter are vouched for by another officer of high rank whose name is withheld because it would be unjust to force upon him a quarrel with the War Department. If any doubt is entertained of their truth, a proper inquiry will settle the doubt.

FROM GLASGOW-In steamship Bolivia, March 2.—Geo. Anderson, Harry Calthness and lady, I. B. Clare, John N. Caby, James Conningham, Miss G. M. Flemins, Chas. Jarvia, David P. Kerr and lady, W. E. Keoyer, Charles W. Miller, John Tanish, John Torrance and lady, Masters John P., James F., George, and Andrew Torrance, Misses Margaret, Jane, and Marion Torrance.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

(For other Ship News see Third Page.)

Steamship Rolivia (Br.), Small, Glasgow Feb. 19, with mass, and pass, to Henderson 5ros.

Steamship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mass, and uses to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Steamship Partiter, M. 18, Ph. Indelphia for Newburperk. Schr. Mary H. Stickham, Reed, Georgetown, S. C., 5 days, with naval atores.

with navel stores.
A. C. Lyon, Baltimore, A. C. Lyon, Baltimore, A. C. Lyon, Baltimore, Addie Schlaefer, Virginia Yave, New Hawen, J. M. Richarda, Alexandria. Wave, New Hawen, J. Crockiord, New Haven.

J. Crockiord, New-Haven. Olive alizabeth, Portland.

Steamships Suevia, for Hamburg; Eugland, for Liverpool; Othello, for Houl, Eng., Cilv of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Ashlad, for Fernandina; Gen. Barines, for Savannah Isana Bell, for Richmond; Albemarie, for Lewes, Del.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia; ships Elith Warren, for Liverpool; Constantine, for London; barks P. J. Carreton, for Shanghai. John Worster, for Anjier for orders; Rosa R., and Evogged, for Cork or Falmonth; Edmond Gaordelle, for Cette. G. de Zaldo, for Matannas; b.g.s. Balear, for Montego Bay, Jan.; Tuia, for Belize; Havana, for Havana; Gibeny, for Historia, Folia, Savana, Lorentia, Jane, for Point-a-Pitre; Wm. M. Jones, for New-Orleana.

WIND-Sunset, fresh, N.: cloudy,

DISASTERS.

PORTLAND, Me., March 2.—The sch PORTLAND, Me., March 2.—The schr. Keyatone, from New-Yors for St. John, N. R., ran into the schr. Alleghams, Capt. Eryant, of Hashway Rock this morning. The former lost hoc jibheem, jib-headadil, howsgrit and stronds, and the latter lost her bowsgrit inhoom, cutwater and knightheads. Southwes-sels cause in here. The burn Mignon, Capt. Soule, from path, Me., 107 New-Orleans, betwee reported arrivel), put in here to restow her cargo or ice which had got loose between decase.

Feb. 27, lat. 30 25, long 75 25, bark Fremont, of and for Boston from Buenos Ayros, 51 days met.

Feb. 27, lat. 30 25, long. 73 23, bark Premont, of and for Boston from Bosmos Ayres, 51 days out.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Dallas, times, Lour Fernandina.

CRAGESTON, S. C., march 2.—Arrived, bark Eva (Br.), Stongard, toon nordest; brigs Vasentla (Aust.), Provest, from Havre; Der Pommer (Ger.), Boshm, from Williamgron, N. C. GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 2.—Arrived, actars, E. E. Stimpson, Riberts, Rom Pottami to New York; Speculator, Monson, Riberts, Lour Pottami to New York; Speculator, Monson, Riberts, March 2.—Arrived, E. Charles, Layes, and Chas. A. Jones both from B. Hor New York; Uhamme, Yanali from St. John, N. B. for Provisione; Douglass Hayes, and Chas. A. Jones both from B. Hor New York; New-Orleans, March 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Marida, Shewood, from Veta Grus.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIPAX, N. S. March 2.—Arrived, steamship Faraday. Saites, brig Memphis (Br.), for Bosion.

St. John, N. D., March L.—Cleared, bark Soawark (Br.), Metiregor, for Liverpool.

Sauta, Feb. 25.—Arrived, brig John Good (Br.), Thomson, from Fernandina; schr. Hoswell, from Philadelphia.

Matanas, Feb. 25.—Arrived, schr. W. G. R. Mowry, Eaton, from Calae, Me.

Carlesan, Feb. 28.—Arrived, schr. E. H. Harriman, from

from Califer, Me. Cardenas, Feb. 28.—Arrived, schr. E. H. Harriman, from

MARRIED.

MESCHENMOSER-GILLIG-Feb. 29, 1876, Wilhout Meschenmoser to Emma Gillig of Brooklyn, by the Rev. Futher Haughmann. WEST-GREEN-At St. John's Church, Long Jalani City, on Wednesday, March 1, 1870, by the Rev. Chos. Wm. Turner, Edward B. West and Esther E., chiest daughter of the late Robert Green, all of Long Island City.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED.

BERTINE-Suddenly, March 1, 1876, William Berline, aged Si years and 19 days, and the state of the s

DICKERSON—At Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 26, James S. Dickerson, in the 22d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, 608 High-si., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, the 4th inst, at 2 p. m.

Saturday, the 4th line, at 2 p. m.

GOFF-At the residence of S. H. Witherbee, in this city, George W. Goff, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Third Reformed Church, Hamilton-square, Jersey City, Saburday, 4th, at 2 p. m.

GOODRICH-In Alz.la-Chapelle, Prussia, on Feb. 10, Catharine Livingston Goodrich, eldest daughter of William M. Goodrich Poughkeepsie.

HIBBLARD-At Stamford, Conn., March 1, 1876, Capt. Alexander Hubbard, in his 72d year. ander Husbard, in his 72d year. Funeral at Universalist Church, Stamford, Saturday, Merch 4, at II o'clock. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of 9.05 a.m. train from Graud Central Depot. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MOON—On Wednesday, March I, Matthew Moon.
The triends of the family and the nambers of Lebauon Lodge,
No. 191, F, and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on
Monday, March 6, at 1*2p, m., from his late residence, 333
East Fourth 8.

JOHNSON—In Brockiyn, Feb. 29, 1876, Henry S. Johnson, only son of Franklin and Sarah Johnson, aged 32 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of funeral percenter.

PATTERSON-Feb. 29, Jane Patterson, widow of Alexandes ratterson, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, O. R. Kings bury, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 239 West Fifty-fourth-st., on Friday, March 3, at \$

REED-On Thursday, March 2, Mary Whritner, wife of Wm

Reed.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 359 Fourth ave., on Saturday, 4th inst., at 1:30 p. m.

HOADES—Saddenly, in Brooklyn, Thursday, March 2, Mrs. Anda Lucia Rhoades, widow of the inte floh. Elijah Rhoades in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, F. E. Taylor, 138 Remson-st., Saturday, the 4th, at 12 o'clock m. The remain will be taken to Pittsdeid, Mass., for interment.

with be taken to Pittisfield, Mass., for interment.

Syracuse papers please copy.

SALTER—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, at Elizabeth, N. J., Margaret
Armstrong, widow of Commodore Wm. D. Salter, U. S. N.,
and daughter of the late Col. Wm. Armstrong of the British
Army.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funerafrom Trinity Church, Elizabeth, on Saturday, March 6, at 1

orclock.

octoom.

SLOAT At Haverstraw, N. V., March I, Mrs Catherins Sloat, reliet of Stephen Sloat, in the Seth year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral as Sloatsburgh, N. J., on Saturday, at noon. STOUTENBURGH—After a lingering illness, Chas. E., sor of Lanke B. and the late C. A. Stoutenburgh.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 8 East Ninthest, on Saturday morning at 9 a. m. TATHAM-In Brooklyn, Thursday, March 2, of diphtheria Mury, daughter of Charles B Tatham. Funeral services will be held at her father's readdence, 276 Dehalb ave, corner of Chinton, on Saturday, 4th inst., 465

Special Notices.

Great Invention, Hearing restored with GILMORE'S ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS, a great success. For circulars apply to AMOS M. CLARK, Box No. 54, Bedford, N. Y. Mr. D. L. Moody and Mr. Ira D. Sankey Conduct Services at the

Conduct Services at the
HPODINOME,
Between Madison and Fourth-aves, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts.
Entrance, Madison ave.
EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock,
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EVERY EVENING at So'clock,

GVERFLOW MEETING, S. to S. to'clock,

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Mr. Ira D. Sankey. (except Saturday.)

FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY,

(Entrance, Fourth-ave.) EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock,

(Saturday excepted.)

WOMEN'S MEFTING, from 1 to 1-15 orbay excepted.)
(Saturday and standay excepted.)
In Dr. Coulding's Church, Madison ave. or . Twenty-nitribat.
"How to deal with Inquirers," Thursday, 4 p. m., Madison-ave. 17all. ave. Hall. SUNDAY, March 5-Lecture by Mr. MOODY on DANIES.

SUNDAY, March 5—Lecture by Mr. MOODY on DANIET, 8a. m.
Tickets of admission obtained at the Young Men's Christian Association and Hippodynams.

Meeting for WOMEN ONLY, 3 p. m.
Meeting for MEN ONLY, 9 p. m.
No tickets of admission required except for Lecture on Daniel.
The doors will be open ONE HALF HOUR before each

The doors will be open use from the service.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. FIREGRONT MONGAN, esq., Treasurer, 78 Wallst.

SAMUEL THORNES,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

W. E. DODGE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

NATHAN CISHOP, Chairman Expensive Committee.

NATHAN EISHOP, Chairman Exemitive Committee.

Post-Uffl & Natice — The FOREIGN MALLS or use sees some SATUBDAY, March 4, 1870, with close at this edice on TUESDAY at 4 a.m., for Europe, per steamer Idanopria Queentstown; on WEDS-SAPAY at 50 d.m., for Europe per steamer Russda, via Queenstown; on THUESDAY, at at 11.40 a.m., for Europe per steamer Separation at 11.50 a.m., for Europe per steamer Separation, and Ermes, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown; and at 9 a.m., for France direct, per steamer Lanyette, via Harrer, and at 11.50 a.m., for Europe, per steamer Rerunan, via Sonthamoton and Bromen; and 6 a.m., for Scotland direct (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Vetoria, via Glasgow. Direct mal for Brazil, Porto Rico, do, will leave New York March S. Mails for Chima, Japan, do, will leave San Francisco March 16. T. L. JAMES, P. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.